

make PEP evaluation of great import.

Also, as the prevalence rate of HIV increases, the rate of accidental exposures may increase, further increasing the incidence rate of HIV infection in Healthcare workers and the entire society if preventive measures such as Universal precautions, Blood safety measures, Injection safety measures, barrier contraception and PEP are not employed.

All patients studied were on 2 or more antiretroviral drugs.

Method: A retrospective study of cases of PEP, using all clinical records of cases presenting at the Antiretroviral Clinic between 2006 and February, 2008.

The data is analyzed and presented using the Excell and SPSS version 15.

51 cases were studied in all, after about 12 cases were excluded based on gross paucity of information.

Results: Of the 51 cases studied, 33.3% were males, 66.7% females. The age range is between 5 and 55years, mean age 26.48yrs. This corresponds to the age distribution of HIV prevalence.

49% were doctors with <2years experience. 82.35% Of cases were occupational exposures involving healthcare workers. 27.5% were cases of Rape. Most people presented within 24 hours of exposure, and the main cause of delay was logistics. The HIV status of 64.7% of source of exposure was unknown.

About 49% kept their 2 week follow-up appointments, of this, 96% had complaints relating to the GIT system. Of the remainder, 2% had Haematuria and dysuria. 78.43% Of cases studied completed the 1 month therapy. There is only one record of Post-PEP tests.

Conclusion: PEP is often discontinued, with most clients hardly going beyond the first 2 weeks of therapy; most side effects of the drugs are at their peak within this time frame. Follow-up and Post-therapy tests at 6, 12 and 24weeks are hardly done, making an evaluation of the rate of sero-conversion difficult to make.

It is worthy of note that no nationally-representative data exists on PEP surveillance in many countries including Nigeria.

doi:10.1016/j.ijid.2008.05.410

20.027

AIDS Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs and Practices (KABP) in Iranian Prisoners' Society: Results from a Population-Based Survey in 5 Prisons of Southern Coastwise of the Caspian Sea in 2006 Iranian Epidemiological Training Programs for AIDS Prevention in Mazandaran Province

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Background: AIDS, one of the most complex health problems of the 21st century, is in its third decade and has

an investigation of the KABP of AIDS prevention among the large descendants of the Iranian prisoners' society.

Material: Using a multistage area sampling method, a random sample of individuals aged 18–65 years in southern coastwise of the Caspian Sea from February to December 2006. To select a representative sample of the prisoners' population within 5 different prisons in Mazandaran province had the same probability to be sampled. Prisoners who agreed to participate were given a four-page self-administered questionnaire.

Results: 1760 (88%) of the 2000 eligible participants completed the questionnaire. The mean age of respondents was 30.05 ± 8.1 years ranging from 18 to 59, 1686 (95.8%) were male and mostly married 1054 (59.9%), and had received secondary education or above 1178 (66.9%). Most respondents (1690, 96%) had household income levels low or average, and 716 (40.7%) were out of work. The findings indicated that the respondents had average to fairly good knowledge about AIDS. The correct answers ranged from 11.9% to about 85.9%. the majority of the respondents were strongly agree or agree with the statement that people with AIDS should have social right to study or work (1378, 78.3%) or with the statement that AIDS is public health problem (1522, 86.5%). The majority of the respondents (1538, 83.4%) said that the mass media were the main source of their information about HIV/AIDS.

Conclusion: findings suggest that prevention programs should be encourage and these might have the potential role to limit the emergence of Iran's HIV/AIDS epidemic especially in prison's this country.

doi:10.1016/j.ijid.2008.05.411

20.028

Comparing Two Methods of Training in Increasing Knowledge of People with Respect to AIDS, Shiraz, Iran 2007

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Background: Awareness of people is a known and effective method of controlling this syndrome. In this study the differences between face to face and lecture based training on increasing awareness of people were compared.

Methods: The Scoring level of people awareness before and after conducting two methods of training (face to face and lecturing) by a 28 items questionnaire was compared. Eighteen were general questions related to AIDS and 10 questions were about mode of transmission. The paired sample t-test was performed for comparing before and after scoring each method. Two sample t-test used for comparing changes in mean scores between to methods. Also sex, marital status, level of education and occupation were considered as confounder.

Results: The total number of 771 people was participated in this study, which 292 of them were men (37.9%), 472 women (62.1%). The correct answers to general questions were 75% and to the mode of transmission, were 66.5%.